

7.9-10232

CR-158796

"Made available under NASA sponsorship
in the interest of early and wide dis-
semination of Earth Resources Survey
Program information and without liability
for any use made thereof."

GEOLOGIC APPLICATION
OF THERMAL INERTIA IMAGING
USING HCMM DATA

(E79-10232) GEOLOGIC APPLICATIONS OF
THERMAL INERTIA IMAGE USING HCMM DATA
Quarterly Report, Jan. - Mar. 1979 (Jet
Propulsion Lab.) 7 p HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 08G

N79-30593

Unclas

G3/43 00232

Anne B. Kahle
Helen N. Paley
Stuart E. Marsh
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, California 91103

May 1979
Quarterly Report for Period January - March 1979

Original photography may be purchased from:
EROS Data Center

Prepared for:
Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

Sioux Falls, SD 57198

TYPE
II

RECEIVED

JUL 24 1979

SIS/902.6

TECHNICAL REPORT STANDARD TITLE PAGE

1. Report No. HCM-028	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Geologic Applications of Thermal Inertia Imaging Using HCMM Data		5. Report Date 30 May 1979	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Anne B. Kahle, Helen N. Paley & Stuart E. Marsh		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Jet Propulsion Laboratory 4800 Oak Grove Drive Pasadena, California 91103		10. Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract or Grant No. NAS 7-100	
		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Quarterly Report January-March 1979	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 Technical Monitor: James Broderick		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract During the January - March quarter of the JPL/HCMM Investigation, a detailed field measurement program was carried out at the Death Valley, California test site during the week of February 12, 1979, to coincide with the HCMM satellite overpass. A simulated HCMM satellite image of the Pisgah Crater, California test site created from aircraft data and an actual satellite image of the same area were compared and found to be very similar. The development and construction of a device to measure thermal inertia <u>in situ</u> was begun.			
17. Key Words (Selected by Author(s)) HCMM Thermal Inertia Geology		18. Distribution Statement	
19. Security Classif (of this report)	20. Security Classif (of this page)	21. No. of Pages	22. Price*

Introduction

The JPL/HCMM Investigation is a study of the feasibility of using thermal inertia, inferred from remotely sensed temperature data, to complement Landsat reflectivity data for reconnaissance geologic mapping and mineral exploration. During the January - March 1979 quarter of this investigation a detailed field measurement program was carried out at the Death Valley, California test site. Simulated and actual HCMM satellite data of the Pisgah Crater, California test site were compared and found to be similar. The development and construction of a device to measure thermal inertia in situ was begun in this quarter.

Problems

To date, only one set of satellite daytime data tapes has been received. This lack of HCMM satellite data remains the major obstacle at this point in the investigation. Until satellite data coincident with our field measurement programs are made available, no significant conclusions concerning the HCMM satellite data are possible.

Accomplishments

The investigation at Death Valley, California is designed to develop a better understanding of the physics of the spatial and diurnal temperature variations of this region and determine if these temperature patterns are related to the hydrogeology of the region. A four-man field team began a measurement program the week of February 12 - 16, 1979, to coincide with the February 15, 1979, HCMM overpass. Micro-meteorological measurements taken at six sites in the Valley included. soil heatflux; net radiation flux, net long-wave radiation flux, incident short-wave radiation flux; and windspeed, temperature, and humidity at seven levels over an 8 m height interval. In addition, surface radiation temperatures and subsurface probe temperatures were measured at three sites. Soil moisture samples were collected at the

subsurface probe levels at each site and at various depths along a prominent alluvial valley.

It is assumed the HCMM satellite data coincident with this measurement program was successfully acquired. Mechanical breakdown prohibited acquisition of Daedalus (U-2) thermal data.

A simulated HCMM satellite image of the Pisgah Crater test site had previously been created from aircraft data obtained in March, 1975. This image (figure 1) has been compared with an image created from a satellite daytime data tape (figure 2) obtained during the May 31, 1978, HCMM overpass of this same area. Each image appears to accurately portray the size and shape of the Sunshine and Pisgah basalt flows and the playa, Lavic Lake. The satellite data looks very similar to what was predicted by the aircraft simulated data.

The development and construction of a field thermal inertia measuring device was begun in this quarter. The device employs two standards of known thermal inertia which will be simultaneously and equally heated along with the ground surface by quartz heating lamps. The ratio of the heating history of either of the standards to the heating history of the ground surface can be directly related to the ratio of the thermal inertia of the standards to calculate the thermal inertia of the ground surface. After construction is completed and laboratory testing defines the capabilities of the system, field work with the device will be initiated.

Significant Results

Comparison of a simulated HCMM image of the Pisgah Crater, California test site obtained from aircraft data with an image generated from the preliminary satellite data tape of the area indicates that the HCMM satellite data appears much as predicted by the simulation.

Presentations

None

Program for next reporting interval

Analysis of previously obtained aircraft and ground-truth data will continue. Analysis of satellite data will commence upon receipt of HCMM data tapes. Laboratory testing of the thermal inertia measuring device will be carried out and a detailed field sampling program will be initiated at the Goldfield, Death Valley, and Pisgah Crater test sites.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the HCMM CCTs be disseminated to the investigators in some reasonable length of time after acquisition to allow them to proceed with their studies.

Funds Expended

Expenditures for January - March, 1979: \$18,065.00

Conclusions

None

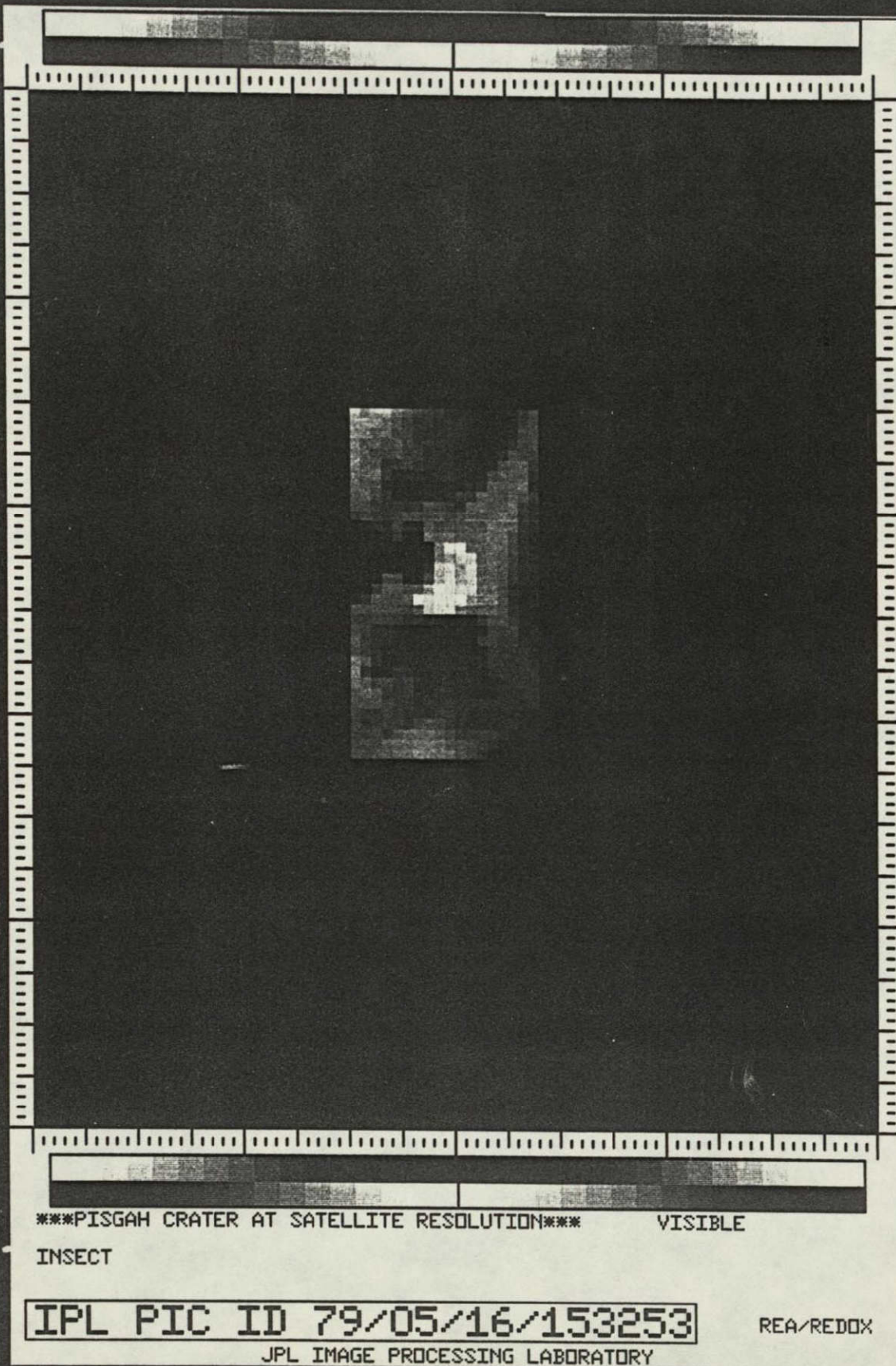


Figure 1. A simulated HCMM satellite day visible image of the Pisgah Crater, California test site created from aircraft data obtained in March 1975. North is to the left.

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

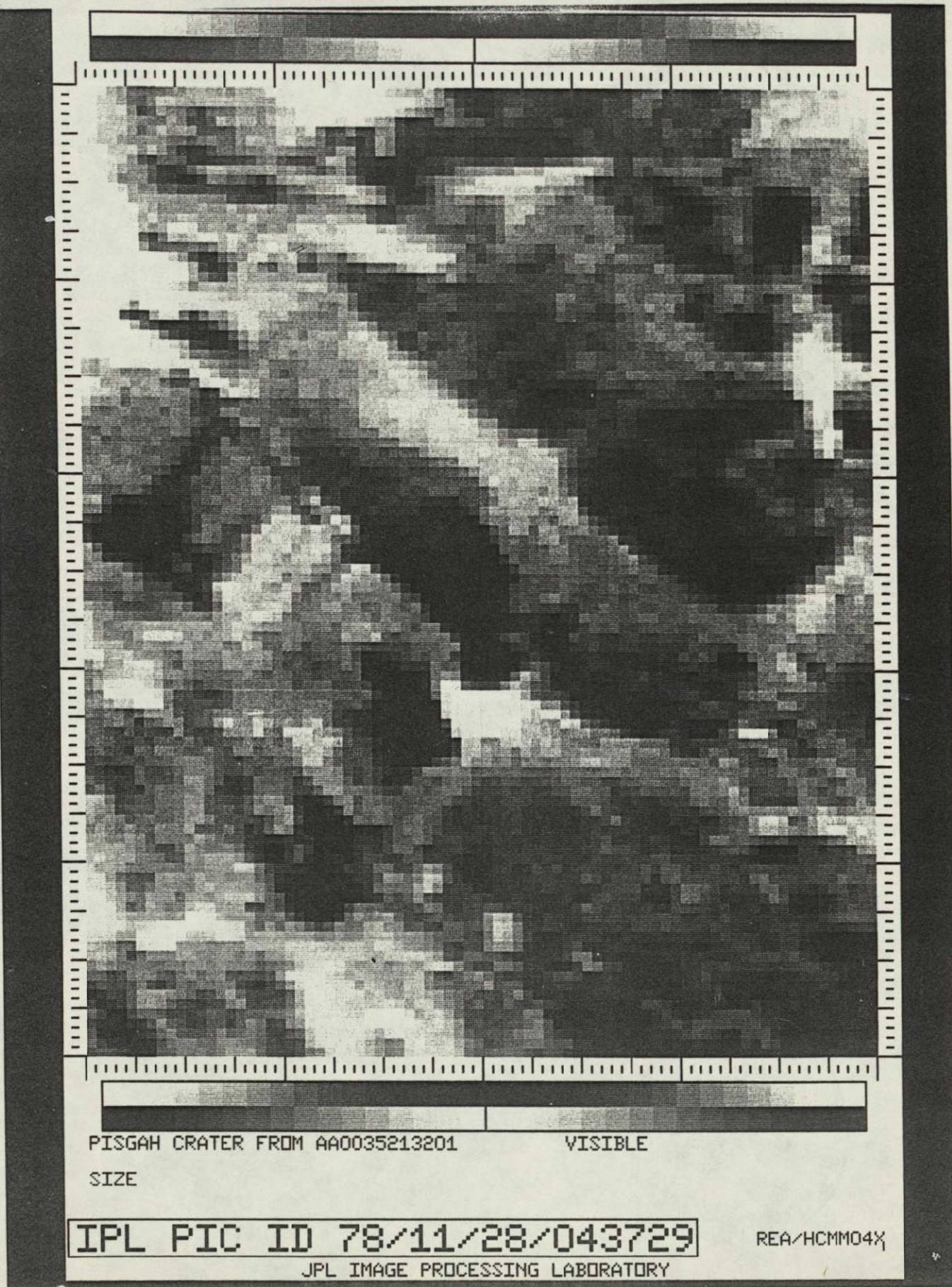


Figure 2. Day visible image of the Pisgah Crater, California test site obtained during the May 31, 1978, HCM04 overpass. North is to the top.

5
REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

